I

DEPARTMENT OF

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

V P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1970

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

https://archive.org/details/b29526723

BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1970

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
Health & Welfare Committee	9
Introduction	5
Staff	11
Section 1. Area, Population and Vital Statistics	13
Section 2 General Provision of Health Services within the Borough	23
Section 3. Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and other Diseases	29
Section 4. Environmental Hygiene	35
Section 5. Delegated Health and Welfare Services	49
Section 6. Appendix	65

PREFACE.

The following report on the health of the Borough has been compiled along the lines laid down by the Secretary of State.

The table below shows the chief vital statistics for 1970 with those of 1969 in brackets.

Estimated population	...	55,160 mid-year 1969
Live Birth Rate	....	17.1 (15.8) per thousand population
Stillbirth Rate	....	13.6 (15.8) per thousand total births
Infant Mortality Rate	....	14.9 (21.7) per thousand live births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	....	9.6 (12.6) per thousand live births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	....	22.0 (28.2) per thousand total births
Maternity Mortality Rate	....	1.05 (—) per thousand total births
Death Rate	....	13.2 (13.8) per thousand population

As has been said previously it is difficult to draw firm conclusions from statistics relating to a comparatively small population nevertheless we cannot help feeling gratified at the lowering of all the mortality rates respecting small babies. It is too early to be complacent about these as similar figures were recorded several years ago followed unfortunately by a rise. It is, however to be hoped that subsequent years will show a continuation of these excellent figures. Again it must be observed that there is a further rise in the number of illegitimate births in the town. This stood at a 100 for the year as compared with 96 in 1969 and only 79 out of a greater number of births in 1966. It will also be noted that the illegitimate infant mortality rate is nearly five times as high as the legitimate rate. This increase in illegitimate births must, therefore, give rise to concern not only because of the implications for the future of these children but also even for their very lives.

A peri-natal mortality rate of 22 follows two poor years preceded by a good year. It is hoped that we can obtain a consistently low figure in future years. Certainly the introduction of a Special Care Unit at Airedale General Hospital and the practice of each new born child being examined by the Consultant Paediatrician are important advances.

Considerable space is devoted in the body of the report to describing the work done by the officers of this department on the prevention of child neglect. It will be seen that much of this work is concerned with the rent arrears of the tenants of Corporation houses. It is also observed that there is a change in the kind of parents who are experiencing difficulties and clearly a fuller investigation into the social circumstances which have brought

about this situation is required. This work will become the responsibility of the Social Services Department early in 1971 and it is hoped that their officer's expert training in socio-dynamic case work techniques will enable them to determine the basic causes involved. There is undoubtedly in Keighley a hard core of problem families who will require much attention from the social workers if they are to be rehabilitated and become a normal part of the community. Unsatisfactory living conditions can give rise to a great deal of unhappiness and mental ill-health. Again as last year a plea is made for the appointment of a socially-trained housing manager to deal with problems other than house letting and rent collection. It is highly likely that this appointment would repay many times over the salary of the officer concerned.

Also in 1971 other functions of the Health Department will be transferred to the Social Services Department as a result of the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970; these may briefly be described as follows:—

Day Nursery Service.
Care of Unmarried Mothers.
General Social Workers employed in the Health Department.
Certain, Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care functions.
Domestic Help Service.
Mental Health Service.
Functions under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act as amended.
Welfare Services.

There is we believe general agreement with the idea, but not the timing, of the transfer of these functions, the one vital exception being the Mental Health Service. The service provided by the mental welfare officers is vitally important to the health of the community and the expert work undertaken by these officers will be greatly missed by all concerned, general practitioners, hospital consultants and the patients themselves. It will be many years if ever before the general purpose social workers with their small limited areas will be equipped or able to handle mentally disturbed people with the expertise of trained mental welfare officers. Many of these officers had a background of nursing care which in our view was a necessary pre-requisite to their training. Every health problem has social implications but none more than mental health problems and a very close and sympathetic relationship between the social worker managing the care and after-care of the patient in the community and the doctors would seem essential to successful treatment and rehabilitation.

Little has been said in the body of the report regarding the work of the health visitor as their attachment to general practises to form a public health nursing team has been established for nearly ten years. Nevertheless the changes referred to will have

a considerable effect upon the duties and responsibility of the health visitor and considerable thought must be given to deciding where her main future interests lie. How far will certain work which has been allocated to her by the general practitioner be given instead to the social worker when these officers are more closely associated with health centres and general practitioners surgeries. The border line is very vague and it would seem that the health visitor might be best confining her role to purely clinical and medical matters rather than to social problems.

The work of the home nurse has been made more interesting as a result of early discharges from hospital and by closer liaison with hospital nursing staff regarding clinical cases. It is possible as a result of the changes in the social services and improved psychiatric treatment that the home nurses may have to concern themselves more with the nursing of the mentally ill following discharge from hospital.

The report on the environmental conditions in the town covers the usual aspects of the work of the Public Health Inspectors. Special efforts have been made to improve the general handling of food in the shops. Great attention has been paid by the inspectors to stock rotation and to the prevention of the sale of stale foods. Also a course of lectures has been conducted in conjunction with the Keighley Technical College for Food Handlers taking the Examination in Food Hygiene and the Handling of Food held by The Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.



Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
3, Bow Street,
Keighley.

Telephone: Keighley 2244/5.

HEALTH & WELFARE COMMITTEE.

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (ex-officio)
Councillor J. GREENWOOD.

Chairman :
Councillor E. M. HARKER.

Vice-Chairman :
Councillor G. EMMOTT.

Councillor Mrs. A. G. BROWNBRIDGE.
Councillor G. S. GREENWOOD.
Councillor G. W. LILLEY.
Councillor J. RUSHWORTH.
Councillor Mrs. C. SCHAPIRA.
Councillor Mrs. M. W. SMITH.
Councillor Mrs. C. M. TURNER.

STAFF

(employed by the Borough Council and/or the West Riding County Council at 31st December, 1970.

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer.
D. E. GLEDHILL, M.B., Ch.B.	Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Senior Departmental Medical Officer.
J. I. BENNET, M.B., Ch.B.	Departmental Medical Officer.
J. MITCHELL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.	Chief Public Health Inspector.
S. SANDERSON, L.M.R.S.H.	Administrative Officer.
Vacancy	Borough Nursing Officer.

Technical Staff :

Senior Public Health Inspector	1
Public Health Inspectors	4
Meat Inspector	1
Technical Assistant	1
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	2

Midwives, Health Visitors, Home Nurses, Medical Auxiliaries, etc.:

Physiotherapist	1
Day Nursery Staff	7
Midwives	3
Health Visitors (2 part-time)	11
Social Workers (1 part-time)	2
Assistant Health Visitors (7 part-time)	9
Home Nurses	7
S.E.N's. (1 part-time)	2
Domestic Help Organiser	1
Assistant Domestic Help Organiser	1
Domestic Helps (part-time)	129
Mental Welfare Officers	2
Social Welfare Officers of the Blind	2

Clerical and other Staff :

Senior Clerks	2
Clerks	10
Shorthand Typist	1

AREA.
POPULATION.
VITAL STATISTICS.

AREA.

Keighley, which was incorporated as a Municipal Borough in the year 1882, then covered an area of 1,741 acres. An extension of the Borough in 1895 increased the area to 3,902 acres and a further extension in 1938 to its present 23,611 acres.

POPULATION.

The population, according to the Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1970 was 55,160.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Live Births:—				
Legitimate	841	433	408	
Illegitimate	100	51	49	
				Uncorrected 17.1 (a)
Total	941	484	457	Corrected 17.1 (a)
Illegitimate live births = 10.6% of total live births.				
Stillbirths:—				
Legitimate	10	5	5	
Illegitimate	3	1	2	
Total	13	6	7	13.6 (b)
TOTAL BIRTHS	954	490	464	
Infant Mortality:—				
Legitimate	10	8	2	11.8 (d)
Illegitimate	4	3	1	40.0 (e)
Total	14	11	3	14.9 (c)
Neo-natal Mortality:—				
Legitimate	7	5	2	
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
Total	9	6	3	9.6 (c)
Early Neo-natal Mortality:—				
Legitimate	6	4	2	
Illegitimate	2	1	1	
Total	8	5	3	8.5 (c)
Perinatal Mortality:—				
Legitimate	16	9	7	
Illegitimate	5	2	3	
Total	21	11	10	22.0 (b)
Maternal Mortality:—	1	—	1	1.05 (b)
Deaths:—				
(all causes)	764	373	391	Uncorrected 13.9 (a)
				Corrected 13.2 (a)

Area Comparability Factor:—

Births	1.00
Deaths	.95

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.
(b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
(c) Rate per 1,000 live births.
(d) Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births.
(e) Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Infant Mortality Rate, 1970.

Cause of Death	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 year	Total
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	2	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1	1
Congenital, anomalies	1	1	2
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	4	—	4
Other causes of perinatal mortality	4	—	4
All other accidents....	—	1	1
Total	9	5	14

Principal Causes of Death, 1970.

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	2	—	2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4	—	4
Other tuberculosis, including late effects	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	7	17
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	6	10	16
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	28	7	35
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	11	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	5	—	5
Leukaemia	1	3	4
Other malignant neoplasms	15	18	33
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	1	3
Diabetes mellitus	1	1	2
Other endocrine, etc., diseases	—	3	3
Anaemias	3	4	7
Mental disorders	1	2	3
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	—	2	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	5	7
Hypertensive diseases	12	10	22
Ischaemic heart disease	120	99	219
Other forms of heart disease	13	31	44
Cerebrovascular disease	47	70	117
Other diseases of circulatory system	11	18	29
Influenza	8	7	15
Pneumonia	11	13	24
Bronchitis and emphysema	28	24	52
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	3	6
Peptic ulcer	3	2	5
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	1	3
Cirrhosis of liver	—	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system	—	4	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	1	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	2	6	8
Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	—	1	1
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	1	—	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	2	2	4
Congenital anomalies, etc.	3	—	3
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	3	1	4
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	2	4
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	—	5	5
Motor vehicle accidents	6	2	8
All other accidents	10	1	11
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	4	6
All other external causes	—	1	1
Total	373	391	764

Principal Causes of Deaths (Continued)

Distribution as to place of death.

Central	East	North-East	North-West	South	West	Haworth	Oakworth	Oxenhope	Morton	Institutions	Inward Transfers	Total
27	33	20	51	50	51	41	35	24	40	185	207	764

Allocated according to age.

Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over	Total
14	2	2	8	7	9	46	116	250	310	764

Comparative Statistics 1966-70.

Year	Live Births: Estimated Population	Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Total	Rate (a)	Still Births: Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Total	Rate (b)
1966	55,940	502	403	39	40	984	17.6	8	9	—	2	19	18.9
1967	55,710	419	416	41	37	913	16.4	7	5	—	2	14	15.1
1968	55,650	420	398	46	39	903	16.2	8	6	1	—	15	16.3
1969	55,400	397	381	45	51	874	15.8	9	5	—	—	14	15.8
1970	55,160	433	408	51	49	941	17.1	5	5	1	2	13	13.6

Year	Infant Mortality: Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Total	Rate (c)	Neo-Natal Mortality: Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Total	Rate (c)	Early Neo-Natal Mortality: Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Total	Rate (c)
1966	10	6	1	1	18	18.3	7	4	—	1	12	12.2	6	4	—	1	11	11.2
1967	9	5	—	2	16	17.5	3	3	—	1	7	7.7	3	2	—	1	6	6.6
1968	8	9	1	4	22	24.4	4	3	1	3	11	12.2	3	2	1	3	9	10.0
1969	9	9	—	1	19	21.7	4	6	—	1	11	12.6	4	6	—	1	11	12.6
1970	8	2	3	1	14	14.9	5	2	1	1	9	9.6	4	2	1	1	8	8.5

Year	Peri-Natal Mortality: Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Total	Rate (b)	Maternal Deaths: Number	Rate (b)	Deaths: Male	Female	Total	Rate (a)
1966	14	13	—	3	30	29.9	—	—	408	477	885	14.1
1967	10	7	—	3	20	21.6	—	—	375	378	753	12.8
1968	11	8	2	3	24	26.1	—	—	422	415	837	14.1
1969	13	11	—	1	25	28.2	—	—	391	396	787	13.8
1970	9	7	2	3	21	22.0	1	1.05	373	391	764	13.2

(a) Rate per 1,000 Estimated home population, corrected in the case of Live Births and Deaths.
(b) Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.
(c) Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

Birth and Mortality Rates for Borough of Keighley, the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales.

	Keighley Municipal Borough	Administrative County	England and Wales	
Live Births	17.1	17.5	16.0	(a)
Stillbirths	13.6	13.6	13.0	(b)
Infant Mortality	14.9	19.8	18.2	(c)
Neo-natal Mortality	9.6	13.2	12.3	(c)
Perinatal Mortality	22.0	24.4	23.5	(b)
Maternal Mortality	1.05	0.29	0.18	(b)
Deaths	13.2	12.7	11.7	(a)
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.07	0.02	0.02	(a)
Tuberculosis, Other	0.02	0.01	0.01	(a)
Tuberculosis, All Forms	0.09	0.03	0.03	(a)
Cancer of Lungs and Bronchus	0.63	0.50	0.62	(a)
Cancer of Uterus	0.11	0.09	*	(a)
Cancer, All Forms	2.37	2.14	2.39	(a)
Cerebrovascular Disease	2.12	1.75	*	(a)
Circulatory Diseases excluding Cerebrovascular Disease	5.82	4.44	*	(a)
Respiratory Diseases	1.76	1.69	*	(a)

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

(c) Rate per 1,000 live births.

* Figures not available.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES WITHIN THE BOROUGH.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION OF KEIGHLEY.

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951.

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, makes provision for securing the necessary care and attention of persons who:—

(a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions; and

(b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The Local Authority may on receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health, authorise an application to be made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance therein for a period not exceeding three months.

Under the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Local Authority can, where urgent removal is considered necessary, authorise the Medical Officer of Health to take immediate action seeking an Order from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to detain the person in suitable premises for a period not exceeding three weeks.

A number of cases continue to be brought to the attention of the Department each year; however, every endeavour is made to remedy or alleviate the circumstances before applying for a Court Order. It is therefore pleasing to report that it was not found necessary to take any action under this legislation during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

Section 50 of the above Act places on the Local Authority a duty to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made.

It was found necessary to arrange for the burial of one person during the year.

Mortuary.

The arrangement whereby bodies were accommodated in the Keighley and District Victoria Hospital Mortuary was transferred to the Airedale General Hospital Mortuary, Eastburn on the closure of the former hospital in June. Refrigeration facilities are available at the new mortuary, and the arrangement which is a

permanent one, subject to termination by six months notice on either side, has proved most satisfactory.

Warden Schemes for the Aged.

Warden schemes were instituted by the West Riding County Council in 1956 and since under the authority of Section 56 of the Local Government Act, 1958.

At the beginning of 1970 there were 13 schemes in operation, 6 of which have both Warden and Assistant Warden service. The total number of persons now served in the Borough is approximately 675.

In December 1970, concessionary television licences were granted to 473 old people living in Warden serviced dwellings

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following diseases are notifiable in this area.

Acute encephalitis, Acute meningitis, Acute poliomyelitis, Anthrax, Cholera, Diphtheria, Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary), Infective jaundice, Leprosy, Leptospirosis, Malaria, Measles, Ophthalmia neonatorum, Paratyphoid fever, Plague, Relapsing fever, Scarlet fever, Smallpox, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Typhoid fever, Typhus, Whooping cough, Yellow fever, Food poisoning.

The following table shows the number of notifications of infectious and other notifiable diseases received and subsequently corrected during the years 1966 to 1970 inclusive.

Number of Corrected Notifications.

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Acute encaphalitis	—	1	2	—	—
Acute meningitis	1	2	1	—	2
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	1	18	11	11	3
Erysipelas**	1	4	2	—	—
Infective jaundice*	—	—	16	46	22
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—
Leptospirosis*	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	337	290	544	79	500
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	2
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute primary and acute influenzal)**	4	1	5	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia**	3	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	29	19	36	20	21
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus*	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	19	19	23	26	23
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	1
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	27	56	3	6	15
Yellow fever*	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning (or suspected food poisoning)	5	—	13	30	11

* not notifiable prior to 1st October, 1968.
** not notifiable after 30th September, 1968.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

The following table sets out the position with regard to the occurrence and follow-up of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

(1) Total number of cases during the year 2

(2) Number of cases in which:

(a) Vision was lost .... —

(b) Vision impaired .... —

(c) Treatment continuing at end of year .... —

Tuberculosis.

23 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 18 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary. This total compares with 25 pulmonary cases and 1 non pulmonary case in the previous year. 4 male deaths were recorded during the year from tuberculosis of the respiratory system and 1 female who was shown to have died from late effects of respiratory tuberculosis.

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board last visited Keighley during the year 1969 and will be undertaking the next survey during the year 1971.

Number of cases on Register 1st January, 1970				Number of cases added to Register during the year.			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
141	49	3	5	12	6	3	2

Number of cases removed from Register during year				Number of cases remaining on Register, 31st December, 1969			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
22	7	—	—	131	48	6	7

Included in the appendix is a table showing the number of notifications of Tuberculosis received, together with details of the number of new cases found other than by notification.

Food Poisoning.

1. Food poisoning notifications (corrected) as returned to R.G.:—

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
11	—	—	—	11

2. Particulars of Food Poisoning Outbreaks—1.
3. Particulars of Food Poisoning Cases—See below.
4. Salmonella Infections. Not food borne—Nil.

An outbreak of Salmonella typhimurium phage-type U20 was first noticed in the maternity unit of the local hospital. It spread in the hospital and also in the local isolation hospital to other patients and thereafter in the outside community persisting from December 1969 to May 1970.

No evidence was discovered that the source of infection was in the maternity unit.

Examination of beef and pork products from butchers throughout the town failed to yield any evidence of Salmonella infection.

Although it is largely conjecture it would seem that we have only experienced a part of a larger outbreak due to this organism. The fact that there were several families unconnected with the original case would appear to confirm this and it is believed the source of infection was from a meat product probably pork, although there is no evidence to substantiate this.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE.

HOUSING.

Slum Clearance.

The table in the Appendix shows details of the Clearance Areas dealt with since 1961, and further details of areas represented and confirmed.

11 individual houses were dealt with by demolition orders and 5 by closing orders.

6 properties were removed from the schedule of unfit dwellings because they had been brought up to standard by the owners, and 3 undertakings were received by owners, not to use their properties for human habitation.

243 new dwellings were completed during the year by private enterprise. The Local Authority completed no new dwellings during the year.

Corporation Re-housing.

Re-housing on medical grounds continues as required, the Medical Officer of Health making a firm recommendation as appropriate to each individual case. It is estimated that approximately 157 housing applications have been received, and 117 have been recommended during the year. Reports are received from the Health Visitor or Public Health Inspector, depending on the circumstances of the case, and if necessary these are visited by the Medical Officer of Health. After due consideration and consultation recommendation is made to the Housing Committee. This is simply a straightforward medical recommendation, although at times preference is shown for a certain part of the town or warden supervised accommodation.

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

A limited number of this type of house exists in the Borough, but up to the present time no statutory action has been necessary to bring the premises up to the required standard. Those known to the Department are generally satisfactory, but informal action has been necessary in certain instances to require the provision of basic amenities and facilities and to prevent overcrowding. There appears to be a growing demand for this type of single room accommodation and constant vigilance is required to maintain minimum standards.

Caravan Sites.

There are now 9 sites for caravans within the Borough. They are controlled by licences which are subject to conditions concerning sanitary accommodation, water supply, and other amenities. The sites are licenced for a total of 46 caravans.

Sanitary Conveniences and Refuse Accommodation.

In 1964 the Health Committee made a change in its policy with regard to the payment of grant for closet conversion, when instead of a standard payment of £10 it was agreed that a grant of half the reasonable cost be paid up to a maximum of £40. At the same time the policy of compulsory conversion of waste water closets was adopted. This compulsory programme is nearing completion and the problem of the insanitary waste water closet will soon have been solved.

There is a hard core of some 200 pail closets at premises where no statutory compulsion can be applied, due to the absence of pressure water supplies and public sewers. These are mainly in rural areas of the Borough, but Improvement Grant schemes are reducing this problem gradually by the installation of septic tank drainage.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are only 5 established trades of these types in the Borough, comprising 2 Tanner and Leather Dressers, 1 Tripe Boiler, 1 Bone Boiler and Fat Refiner and 1 Gut Scraper.

During the year 2 registrations were effected under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964, the total number registered at the end of the year being 39.

RODENT CONTROL.

The post of Rodent Operative within the department is combined with that of Driver/Handyman and treatment is restricted where necessary to domestic premises only. There are now adequate commercial facilities available for the treatment of business premises and in certain cases these facilities are also used for the treatment of local authority properties and sewers, under annual contract.

During the year 357 investigations were carried out, being 343 in private premises and 14 in local authority premises.

CLEAN AIR ACT.

There are seven Smoke Control Areas operative in the Borough, comprising over 13,700 houses.

The next area No. 8 comprising the Riddlesden and Morton districts will shortly be submitted for approval and it is expected that the programme will show further progress during 1971, after deferment on financial grounds.

The anticipated shortage of solid smokeless fuels during the Winter did not materialise and it was not found necessary to rescind any of the existing smoke control areas. Forecasts for the

future show an increasing output of solid smokeless fuels and it is anticipated that this increased output will more than balance the loss due to the closure of neighbouring gas coke producing plants. It is to be hoped that the recent national set-back in smoke control will soon be a thing of the past and new areas will proceed smoothly and quickly. It is planned to seek approval for the last area in the Worth Valley in 1972 and the whole Borough should be covered by smoke control areas by the end of 1973.

In accordance with national policy, industrial premises have been exempted from Smoke Control Areas following the improvement of combustion plant. Constant improvements are being made to industrial plant and in appropriate cases prior approval is given after consultation with the department.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1970.

The Town Centre redevelopment is almost completed and most of the old outdated food premises have been replaced by modern hygienic premises and new equipment resulting in much improved standards, particularly in refrigerated display counters and preparation equipment. Excellent co-operation has been maintained during redevelopment between the developers, architects, occupiers and the department during the period of alterations resulting in a mutual desire to achieve higher standards of hygiene, staff and public amenity.

Numerous food complaints were received during the year and all were thoroughly investigated and appropriate action taken. Two prosecutions taken were successful resulting in fines of £20 and £15 with £5 costs in each case. One involved a tin of stuffed pork roll containing a piece of metal and the other the sale of sour milk with mould growth.

Constant discussions are held with managements on the importance of regular stock control methods in order to prevent the sale of stale and unfit foods to the public. The various and complicated methods used by manufacturers for the coding of perishable foodstuffs leave much to be desired and consideration should now be given to a standardised coding method which can be easily and quickly understood by all staff engaged in the food trade so that out of date stock can easily be identified and removed from sale.

Negotiations with a private consortium of local butchers for the lease of the Abattoir were successfully concluded and the new Consortium took control of the Abattoir on the 1st November, 1969.

A summary of the animals slaughtered and inspected in the Borough, together with the details of the meat condemned, is given in the Appendix.

During the year sewer swabs were again laid in the drains from the beast, pig and sheep lairages. The results obtained show a very marked decrease in the incidence of salmonella organisms. Over the course of the year Salmonella Dublin was isolated on only five occasions. The majority of the swabs yielded negative results.

After previous warning, prosecutions were instituted against two slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations 1958 and fines of £10 were imposed in both cases.

Grading and Certification.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food deadweight grading and certification scheme is in operation at the abattoir, and careful co-operation with the Ministry officers is important. Early advice of the weight effect of condemnations is essential to correct grading and certification decisions by which the appropriate guaranteed price payments are made available to farmers and traders.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

General inspections and routine visits of premises registered under the Act have again continued throughout the year and all registered premises have been inspected at least once. Several of the premises have received a further general inspection during the year.

The Town Centre re-development scheme is now nearing completion and the current figures in the report give an accurate record of the registered premises in the Borough. During re-development it was extremely difficult to keep the records up to date.

Inspections have been carried out at all premises where the Hoist and Lift Regulations, 1968 apply. Some 24 lifts are in operation and in the majority of cases the 6 monthly inspection reports were available for inspection. In a few instances, it was found that the business owner was not aware of the Regulations and his attention was drawn to the requirements under the Regulations, particularly in regard to the 6 monthly inspection reports. The lifts were found to be in a satisfactory condition except in one instance where the management are giving consideration to a modernisation scheme.

Reported accidents have been of a minor nature and are investigated where necessary.

Details of registrations and inspections under the Act, together with an analysis of persons employed in registered premises, will be found in the Appendix.

Public Health Inspectors are constantly making inspections of all types of food premises, and have, where necessary, required the owners to carry out improvements and given advice on Food Hygiene.

Food Hygiene lectures have been given at the Keighley Technical College and a further course of lectures has been arranged for food handlers early in the new year leading to the examination for the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene Certificate in Food Hygiene.

Food and Drugs.

Details of the classes of food which were sampled by the Inspectors will be found in the Appendix.

Milk Supply.

Routine sampling of milk supplies has been carried out during the year for quality, cleanliness and the presence of infection.

Attention has been given to the eradication of Brucella infection from milk. Bulk samples have been taken from suppliers, and where necessary individual samples from each cow in a herd. Action in appropriate cases is taken under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, requiring the milk to be heat treated before sale.

During the year 287 samples were culture tested for Brucella Abortus, of which 20 proved positive. Statutory bacteriological testing on milk samples yielded 15 satisfactory and none unsatisfactory.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Slaughterhouse Standards.

All slaughtering is carried out at the Abattoir and one licensed private slaughterhouse. Both comply with the construction standards prescribed by the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations.

The Abattoir.

There is close co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food officials in reporting the occurrence of post mortem diseased conditions of carcases to enable the tracing back to the farm source for investigation by the Animal Health Division.

The carcase and organs of all animals slaughtered in the Borough are inspected by an Authorised Meat Inspector and Public Health Inspectors. All carcases passed fit for human consumption are stamped in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations. Unfit meat condemned is dealt with in accordance with the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS.

The summary of action taken by all officers, including the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is as follows:—

Anthrax Order.

There were no cases of Anthrax during the year.

Tuberculosis Order.

No form "A" notices were served.

Swine Fever Order.

No form "A" notices were served.

Movement licenses issued under the Order are followed up where necessary to ascertain that the pigs have been slaughtered or segregated in compliance with the licence.

Foot & Mouth Disease Orders.

No movement licenses were issued.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

10 Animal Boarding Establishments are now licensed and were re-inspected by the department. Licenses were issued for a further twelve months.

Pet Animals Act, 1951 (Section 1).

7 premises are now licensed for use as pet shops, subject to the usual conditions.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Engineer to the Craven Water Board has kindly supplied the following information.

The total number of houses on public supply during the year was approximately 20,340, serving a population of 56,000 approximately.

Average daily consumption of water per head of population for all purposes was 45.71 gallons, of which 13.80 gallons were metered and 31.91 gallons domestic and non-metered.

The following mains have been laid during the year, giving the following totals:—

3in. yards	4in. yards	6in. yards	8in. yards
1132	1201	376	0

The water supply for the area has been satisfactory, both in quantity and quality.

The following water samples have been submitted for examination during the year:—

(i) **Bacteriological Examination.**

No. of Samples of Unfiltered Water 50
No. of Samples of Filtered Water 270
Of the filtered water samples, 14 were unsatisfactory, the other being Class I.

(ii) **Chemical Analysis.**

	Treated Water	
	Lower Laithe	Oldfield
No. of Samples	25	57
Average figures for the following in parts per million:—		
Colour (Hazen)	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	Nil	Nil
Total solids	70	75
Chloride	15	14
Iron	Nil	Nil
Manganese	Nil	Nil
Aluminium	0.11	0.11
Hardness:		
Temporary	16.0	14.0
Permanent	20.0	28.0
Total	36.0	42.0
Reaction (pH. Value)	8.4	8.6

The following samples were taken by the Health Department.

Plumbo Solvency Samples.

	Date Sample Collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of Examination Lead Content (part per million)	pH value
Keighley M.B. Water Sheddles.				
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	12.5.70	25ft.	Nil	6.6
After standing in pipe all night	12.5.70	25ft.	Nil	6.5
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	7.10.70	30ft.	0.05	6.9
After standing in pipe all night	7.10.70	30ft.	0.08	6.5
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	25.11.70	30ft.	Nil	6.5
After standing in pipe all night	25.11.70	30ft.	Nil	6.2
Sladen Valley via Bracken Bank Storage Reservoir.				
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	20.1.70	40ft.	Nil	6.6
After standing in pipe all night	20.1.70	40ft.	Nil	6.7
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	15.5.70	40ft.	Nil	6.7
After standing in pipe all night	15.5.70	40ft.	Nil	6.6
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	28.9.70	40ft.	0.03	6.6
After standing in pipe all night	28.9.70	40ft.	0.11	6.6
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	23.11.70	30ft.	Nil	7.0
After standing in pipe all night	23.11.70	30ft.	Nil	6.5

DUTIES FULFILLED BY THE BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

We are indebted to Mr. J. D. Jennings, Borough Engineer, for the following information.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes.

(a) Completed during the year:

Long Lee to Strong Close Sewer, 9in. to 30in. dia.—1,300 metres.

(b) Under construction at year end:

Nil.

(c) Awaiting approval at end of year:

Nil.

(d) In preparation at year end:

High Level Trunk Sewer—Marley Sewage Disposal Works to Oxenhope Sewage Disposal Works.

East Morton Relief Sewer—Bradford Road to Freedom Mills.

Elam Wood to Canal Road, Riddlesden Relief Sewer.

Royd Ings Avenue Industrial Site Sewer.

Details of any part of the district requiring:—

(a) Sewers:

(i) Moorside, Oxenhope.
(ii) Goose Eye, Laycock.

(b) Improvement of defective sewers:

An overflow is required from Damems Road overflow to the River Worth.

(c) Sewage Disposal Works:

Nil.

(d) Improvement or extension of sewage disposal works:

Overloading occurs at the Marley Sewage Disposal Works on account of the volume and strength of the flows, improvement is planned at these works and the pilot plant is in operation at present to determine the most economic method of extension. The small sewage disposal plants serving the townships of Oakworth, Haworth and Oxenhope are not capable of producing satisfactory effluents. It is intended that these works should be eliminated and the flows transferred by means of the new High Level Sewer to the Marley Sewage Disposal Works.

(e) Attention to surface water overflows:

There are several unsatisfactory storm water overflows in the present High Level Sewer system. These will be dealt with by the scheme being prepared for the new High Level Sewer.

Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools.

The Corporation's baths in Spencer Street are very well patronised. There are facilities for swimming in the first and second class pools and lettings are made of pools to a number of clubs operating in the Keighley district. There are also facilities for slipper baths, sauna baths and sun-ray treatment.

The total number of patrons of the public baths during 1970 were as follows:

Swimming	89,390
Spectators	8,753
Sauna baths	4,631
Sun-ray	4,868
Slipper baths	26,244
Schools	80,658
Clubs	59,783

The scheme for the provision of separate saunas for men and women, for showers to replace the slipper baths, for new changing accommodation and for new toilet accommodation for the second class pool is intended to be carried out in the year 1971/2.

Number of houses demolished.

(a) In Clearance Areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957, a total of 125 houses was dealt with in this way.

(b) Not in Clearance Areas.

A total of 3 houses which were not in Clearance Areas was demolished during the year.

Number of houses built, and the Wards in which they are situated.

(a) Private Enterprises:

East	21
West	32
North-West	6
plus 2 blocks of flats, giving 28 units	
Oakworth	109
Oxenhope	27
Morton	19
Haworth	1
Total number of houses	215
Total number of flats	28
Total number of dwellings....	243

(b) Corporation:

Nil.

Lengths of new sewer laid and lengths of existing sewers re-laid during the year.

A total of 1,751 metres have been laid.

Private Streets which have been surfaced.

Under Private Street Works Act:

Exley Grove	107 metres
Exley Avenue	121 metres
Exley Drive	44 metres
Exley Way	52 metres
Exley Crescent	148 metres
Ash Mount	62 metres
Cranleigh Mount	64 metres
Jubilee Drive	34 metres

Under Section 40 Agreements:

Raynham Crescent	172 metres
Woodworth Grove	101 metres
Providence Crescent, Phase 3	64 metres
Valley View Close	95 metres
Harewood Crescent, Phase 2	89 metres
Cul-de-sac off Moss Carr Road	36 metres

Comments on the progress made in the Town Planning Scheme.

A further implementation of the proposals which were contained in the comprehensive redevelopment area have been continued throughout the year and have now been completed. A new multi-storey car park adjoining the town centre on Hanover Street has also been completed and is now open to the public. At the same time the new 'Bus station has been started and apart from the public conveniences incorporated within the scheme is now virtually finished.

The acquisition of the remainder of the property within the Comprehensive Development Area has been completed and most of it demolished and the new market being developed on this site is expected to be completed in 1971.

Further parts of Worth Way are being constructed and it is expected that the whole length from Coney Lane to Parker Street should be completed during 1971.

Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of domestic refuse has been maintained in the Borough throughout the year except for the brief period of a strike on the part of certain Municipal workers. Special collections are arranged in which virtually anything which is required to be disposed of is taken away. In most cases, special collections are made free of charge. Nevertheless, in spite of this special service there is the continuation of indiscriminate tipping of refuse in various places in the Borough. Roadside wastes, moorland, disused quarries, tend very rapidly to accumulate rubbish in spite of publicity of the existence of the free tip at Sugden End.

The statistics relating to refuse collection are as follows:

Number of lavatory pails emptied each week	211
Number of dustbin deficiencies dealt with	109
Total weight of refuse collected	21,387 tons
Average weight collected per day (257 days)	83 tons
Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per annum	381.9 tons
Weight of refuse per 1,000 population per day (365 days)	20.93 cwts.
Weight of refuse per head per annum	7.64 cwts.
Number of chargeable special collections....	218

Refuse Disposal.

The whole of the refuse arising within the Borough is disposed of at the Sugden End Tip. The following are the statistics relating to the refuse disposed of thereon:

Refuse collected by department and disposed of at tip	21,129 tons
Recorded refuse delivered to tip	16,022 tons
Waste paper sold after baling	258 tons
Other salvage sold	8 tons
Total Weight disposed of	37,417 tons
Salvage Income	£2,801
Number of abandoned or derelict vehicles dealt with	44

DELEGATED HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children
(Section 22, National Health Service Act, 1946).

Child Welfare Centres. The total number of children brought to the Centres during the year was 1,947, who between them made 12,385 attendances. Of the children who attended 678 were born in 1970, 645 in 1969 and 651 in the years 1965-68. There was a considerable increase in the number of children seen and attendances made during the year, which would imply that the mothers had found the Centres of value especially in the early days of their children's life.

Day Nurseries. The general conditions regarding the admission of children to the Day Nursery remain unaltered. The nursery caters for children under 5 years of age who attend between 8-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. Monday to Friday inclusive. While the nursery continued to be well attended there were obviously difficulties with certain unmarried mothers who were unable to obtain suitable employment to enable them to bring and take away their children from the Nursery at the times laid down.

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child. Special arrangements are made with Mother and Baby Homes for the admission of unmarried mothers for a period both before and after confinement.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers. The Dental Department at the School Clinic continued to treat mothers and young children who were referred to them.

Scheme for the Notification of Congenital Defects Observed at Birth. This scheme provides for the notification of all congenital defects observed within 36 hours of birth in the case of live births and at birth in the case of stillbirths. The birth notification card has been overprinted in order to record these details. A total of 16 notifications were received during the year.

Ortolani Testing. This test was designed to aid the early diagnosis and consequently effective treatment of congenital dislocation of the hip. During the year 2 cases were discovered and confirmed by the consultant orthopaedic surgeon.

Phenylketonuria Testing. The urine testing method was replaced at the start of the year by the Guthrie Test which simply required samples of blood taken by the midwife in the first days of life. During the year all tests on babies normally resident in Keighley were negative.

Screening Tests for Hearing. It is a fact that some children are born with a hearing loss which might not be recognised for a long time as the loss may only be of certain sounds; nevertheless, it is important that this should be recognised early in life so that

the child can be given special help or treatment. For this reason all children are given an appointment to attend a special hearing testing session when they are approximately six months of age in order that simple tests can be carried out to show whether the child's hearing is normal. Only about 50 per cent of the children sent for were brought by their parents for the test. This has necessitated follow-up work by the health visitor and testing in the home. It will be appreciated that this is not nearly so satisfactory as testing the child's hearing under the more ideal conditions in a clinic.

Care of Premature Babies. All the domiciliary midwives have been specially trained in the care of the premature baby. A premature baby cot, with all the necessary equipment and a portable incubator, have been provided, either of which may be brought into use by the midwife at any time of the day or night.

Domiciliary Midwifery
(Section 23, National Health Service Act, 1946).

The number of domiciliary confinements diminished from 29 to 24. Although the confinements were fewer, three midwives are still necessary to cover this work and also the numerous ante-natal clinics held in general practitioner's surgeries.

Health Visiting
(Section 24, National Health Service Act, 1946).

The established pattern of working arrangements for health visiting and assistant health visiting staff continued unchanged. The health visitors' attention was related as previously to all members of the family but with special emphasis on small babies and mothers at the one end of the scale and on the elderly members of the population at the other.

Home Nursing
(Section 25, National Health Service Act, 1946).

The duties of the home nursing sister were covered in some detail last year. Little remains to be said this year except that following the opening of Airedale General Hospital efforts were made to ensure that there was a continuity of nursing care of a high standard between the hospital and the community. Every assistance has been given by senior hospital staff to aid this liaison. It must also be emphasised, however, that in these days of lighter work loads the home nurses carry out an onerous and heavy task as, despite every effort to lighten the load, their duty rota includes alternate weekends on duty. Early discharges from hospital of mainly surgical cases help to vary the interest of the

nurse against the chronic general nursing care of the elderly which still form a large part of their duties. The treatment sessions held in the general practitioners' surgeries or in our own clinics help to make it easier for people who are working to obtain necessary treatment.

During the year 25 cases (718 hours), of whom 10 (275 hours) were malignant, were covered by the day and night nursing service. Clearly it is no part of the home nursing service to cover more than short term urgent cases. This is also true of cases of terminal carcinoma, where regular sedation, often late at night, is required.

Co-ordination and Co-operation.

The Medical Officer of Health, who is also a member of the Hospital Management Committee, maintains close collaboration with the hospital service and especially with the consultants in obstetrics/gynaecology, paediatrics, infectious diseases and geriatrics. Similarly close liaison has been established between the respective sections of the nursing staff with specific reference to discharges from hospital. Where special attention is felt to be necessary by the hospital the ward sister invariably makes personal contact with the nurse concerned. In view of the attachment of nursing staff to general practices all hospital staff are aware of which nurse to get in touch with to pass on important information.

A scheme of attachment of nursing staff to general practices was first introduced in Keighley towards the end of 1961. Since then the scheme has developed and it is now the normal pattern, without exception, for the midwives, health visitors and home nurses to work with the general practitioners to whom they are attached. In our view this has increased the co-operation and understanding between nursing staff and general practitioners.

Vaccination and Immunisation
(Section 26, National Health Service Act, 1946).

It is extremely important that all children should be protected against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and smallpox. Protection against these diseases is available free of charge either by arrangement with the general practitioner or any of the child welfare centres.

All young children should be given primary courses of protective treatment early in life.

The computer scheme of vaccination and immunisation which was designed for the handling of all the general practitioners' and departmental records was first introduced in this area in respect of children born on and after 1st January, 1967, and

during 1968 new schedules of vaccination and immunisation procedures were introduced. Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis can be administered simultaneously starting from the age of six months, followed by booster doses as necessary. Vaccination against measles and smallpox is carried out during the second year of life.

The obvious success of the computer scheme will be seen by comparing live births, Section 1, with the vaccination of persons under age 16 completed during 1970, Section 6.

A case of generalised vaccinia occurred during the year in a female child aged 22 months, following vaccination against smallpox. The girl was covered in papules from head to toe including palms of hands and soles of feet. These symptoms became first evident 11 days after vaccination. The child was not ill in the accepted sense of the word; there was no elevation of temperature and she has since fully recovered.

Vaccination against rubella was introduced in 1970. The purpose of this vaccination is to ensure that as many girls as possible are offered protection against rubella before reaching child-bearing age because of the known association of certain foetal abnormalities with rubella infection in pregnancy. Initially priority was given to girls in their 14th year but it is intended to offer the vaccination to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays. Unfortunately the response to the offer of rubella vaccination has been poor.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

(Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946).

Tuberculosis. Dr. W. D. Hamilton, Chest Physician.

The year 1970 showed little change in the incidence of tuberculosis. As will be seen from the following table the number of new cases added to the register has varied very little over the past few years. Once again the majority of new cases occurred in the immigrant Pakistani community.

1967	1968	1969	1970
23	24	26	23

Five new cases with positive sputums were added to the register during the year making a total of 9 infectious cases, of whom only 1 was Asian. Most of these cases were, however, converted to negative during the year. At the beginning of the year there were 4 cases with resident organisms, 2 with silica-tubercle have since died. Another is now sputum negative as a result of treatment with anti-tuberculous drugs.

Attendances at the Clinic were similar to the previous few years.

1967	1968	1969	1970
1497	1607	1729	1569

New attendances totalled 619. Notified cases on the register at 31st December, 1970 was 173.

Contacts of new cases totalled 89; all were seen and B.C.G. vaccination offered to mantoux negative adults and children. A total number of 84 B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out during the year; this figure included 56 babies born to Pakistani parents.

We continue to see all mantoux positive school leavers and Asian children. Those with severe reactions are kept under observation for a time. None was found to have active lesions.

Difficulties are satisfactorily dealt with at the Clinic or by the health visitors.

Co-operation with the local office of Department of Health and Social Security remains good.

Tuberculosis, Extra Nourishment. Extra nourishment, in the form of liquid milk, is provided free of charge to tuberculosis patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

Health Education.

1. **Mothercraft and Relaxation.** Two classes were held weekly in local health authority premises and one in a general practitioner's surgery. Films and talks were given by midwives and health visitors. A weekly class was held at St. John's Hospital up to the time when the facilities were transferred to Airedale General Hospital.

2. **Infant Welfare Clinics.** Display materials, including leaflets, posters etc. were changed monthly. Topical subjects included prevention of spreading colds, safety from summer hazards, fireworks, care of teeth. Where possible short talks and films were given to groups of mothers followed by discussions. The immigrant mothers attending the films were assisted by the supply of leaflets etc. in their own language.

3. **Schools.** Health education in schools has taken the form of film strips, sound films, flannel graphs and demonstration materials, with talks and discussions. The annual home safety competition was again held, with most schools taking part. The health visitors helped by showing film strips and giving talks and a record number of entrants of excellent standard were received. Each health visitor selected the best entrants from their respective schools and the final judging was done by the Home Safety Committee.

4. **General.** The material on the display board in the Public Health Department was changed regularly showing topical subjects of interest to the public. Talks to mothers' groups, St. John's Ambulance cadets etc. have been given in the evenings.

Loan Equipment. A variety of loan equipment is held in store and items are available on request from the general practitioner in charge of the case, health visitor, or home nursing sister. The loan equipment is issued free of charge, but applicants are required to sign an undertaking to return the articles in good condition and to pay for any article which is lost or damaged whilst in their care. The service continues to be greatly appreciated.

Laundry facilities for Incontinent Patients. This much valued service continues to increase. This must naturally be expected when so many sick people remain at home in the latter part of their lives. Although the national policy is that the area general hospital shall be the main springboard of medical treatment it is possible that more thought in future will need to be given to the care of the dying elderly especially those who live alone. It is not sufficient for them to receive a daily visit from the home nurse and some assistance from a home help. If they have no relatives it is vital that they should receive some nursing and custodial care not necessarily in the highly expensive general hospital but in some other kind of hospital where their own general practitioner could care for them. The buildings of Keighley Victoria and Morton Banks Hospitals might be suitable for this purpose.

Convalescent Home Treatment. Arrangements for the admission of certain patients to convalescent homes are made on the receipt of a request from the patient's general practitioner. Assessment of the patient's contribution towards the cost is made in accordance with a scale of charges approved by the County Council.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Own Homes. The Co-ordinating Committee consists of representatives of the Departments of Employment and Productivity, Health and Social Security, Borough Treasurers, Children, Education, Public Health, Town Clerk and Welfare Departments; the Probation Service, West Yorkshire Constabulary, Hospital Service, N.S.P.C.C., various religious denominations, W.R.V.S. and the W. E. Foster Housing Association.

A total number of four meetings were held during the year at which 9 new cases were considered.

The major part of the work of the Co-ordinating Committee was undertaken through the weekly meetings of senior case

workers from the various Departments. As previously the main emphasis was on the prevention of eviction and much intensive case work has been carried out by a social worker employed in the Public Health Department in following up all notices to quit issued by the Housing Department. As a result some interesting statistical information has emerged.

During the year 1970, 1,660 notices to quit were issued, of which 1,336 names had already appeared one or more times on previous notices to quit lists; 324 names appeared for the first time on these lists during this period, but many of these have appeared on them one or more times since. Taking a shorter period from 24th October to 26th December, 1970, of 354 notices to quit issued 277 were repeats and 77 new names.

Exact figures were not available for the early part of 1968. It is, however, estimated that 1,145 notices were issued during that year. In 1969 the number was 1,359 and in 1970 was 1,660. The increase in numbers is possibly accounted for by the increase in rent, rise in the cost of living and the use of the computer which issues a notice to quit to all tenants who are two weeks in arrears with the rent.

We have used the word 'evicted' somewhat loosely to mean where an order in court has been made for possession of the house. In the majority of cases the house is vacated before the final date of the order; there were hardly any examples of traditional eviction procedures.

The numbers of families evicted in the three years under review with the percentage in relation to notices to quit were as follows:—

1968	25	2.34%
1969	28	2.05%
1970	23	1.31%

Opinion may differ as to the value of preventive case work on this kind of family who tend to be in chronic rent difficulties. However, it should be obvious that with the constant threat of eviction hanging over their heads the general happiness and well being of the families involved cannot be good.

It would seem there is little purpose in carrying out time consuming case work in maintaining families in good marital harmony, with the children living under reasonable conditions without concentrating a degree of attention on the need to preserve the tenancy of a good house. Experience has shown that it is almost impossible to rehabilitate a large family under unsatisfactory housing conditiions. In our view the two main factors conducive to family rehabilitation are good housing and a good

rapport between the parents in the family and the social workers involved.

As the responsibility for this work will shortly pass to the Social Services Department it might be appropriate to review the work which has been done among these families in Keighley during the past fourteen years. In 1958 an enlarged co-ordinating committee was formed and the average attendance was about thirteen; eight meetings were held and 23 families involving 82 children were discussed. 12 of the families resided in corporation houses and 11 in privately owned houses. At the time many of these were chronic problem families living in squalor under poor housing conditions. Arrangements were made for information to be sent to the Medical Officer of Health of any intention of the Housing Committee to institute proceedings for the possession of a house. It was also commented on at this time that a large number of problem families became so because of the irregular and unsatisfactory work patern of the father. In 1959 there were 8 meetings of the committee at which 20 new families were discussed involving 99 children. Of these, 6 resided in corporation houses and 14 lived in houses owned by private landlords; 13 of the families were known to the Children's Department who had had some of the children in care at one time or another. Also during the year 9 families lost the tenancy of their corporation houses because of rent arrears. The health visitors were now paying more and more attention to work in this field and were tackling these difficult intractable problems with enthusiasm. They were, however, limited by the fact that they have statutory visiting duties to carry out in addition to this time consuming casework, so that many families did not receive the amount of attention required. In 1960 of the 14 new families discussed only 1 was a corporation tenant. The remainder lived in privately owned houses mostly sub-standard. It became obvious in this year that parents were beginning to realise that they could obtain assistance of a social nature by confiding in the health visitor. However, it will be noted that only a relatively small proportion of these families lived in corporation houses. In 1961 of the 8 new families discussed 5 were corporation tenants and the other 3 lived in sub-standard privately owned houses. It was during this year that the County Council introduced a rent guarantee system in specific cases after examination of all the circumstances. Requests were made during the year for 3 families to have their rent so guaranteed and this was done. During the year 1962 the number of meetings of the main committee decreased as almost all of the more intractable families in the town had been discovered and were receiving some degree of supervision. During this year rent arrears became an important presenting problem. The procedure therefore began at each meeting of giving a general description of the rent arrears situation of the known problem families in the town

occupying council property. Excellent liaison existed between the health and housing departments. The rent office were always reasonable in granting time to families in arrears and in the main took an enlightened view of their function. Nevertheless it was their duty to collect the rent and if it was not paid there seemed no alternative but to obtain a court order against the family. During the year 13 such orders were made in only 1 of which could the family be described as that of chronic problem level; in fact this particular family had only very recently been rehoused from a slum dwelling and had not got used to the idea of paying a large amount of rent although the father was a regular worker receiving a good wage. By the end of 1963 there were 17 families under rent guarantee; 12 orders for possession had been obtained by the authority in the same year. The pattern which we have described continued with little change during 1964, 1965 and 1966. In 1967 15 families lost possession of their corporation houses because of rent arrears; 48 children were involved none of whom, however, had to be taken into care as a result of the evictions. It was observed at that time that all parents managed to find alternative accommodation outside corportion houses for themselves and their children, although often in sub-standard property. We have long known that loss of a tenancy of a house is conducive to family break up immediately on the loss of their housing accommodation. There is still available a certain amount of private accommodation at reasonable rents. However as slum clearance procedure goes on this accommodation will become less and less. During 1968 25 families involving 21 children lost possession of their corporation houses because of rent arrears. These families suffered despite the large volume of supportive work carried out by the health visitors and other social workers. During 1969 the problem of unsatisfactory tenants reached such a pitch that it was decided to form a sub-committee of the co-ordinating committee which would meet weekly under the direction of the senior probation officer. Since that time this committee has considered each case where there were rent arrears or where a notice to quit had been served. 28 families lost possession of their corporation houses during the year and in 1970, the year under review, 25 families lost possession.

It is difficult to decide why round about 1968 there was such a sharp increase in families losing possession of their corporation houses because of rent arrears. There were no specific unemployment problems at that time nor were there any other important social factors that one can discover which were in operation. It can only be assumed, therefore, that not only chronic problem families but many other families at a low income level were having difficulty in paying corporation rents with regularity. It is co-incidental to observe that at about this time a computer

programme was introduced which produced lists of notices to quit to all concerned.

It is possible that the type of family we have been dealing with has itself changed over the years. In the late fifties we were concerned with families living under filthy conditions in bad housing and often of low income with erratic work pattern from the father. Although there is a small focus of known problem families in sub-standard houses in the town there is not the amount of squalor or filth one experienced in the past but nevertheless many families are having difficulty in managing their financial affairs and paying the comparatively high rents of corporation houses; that is compared with the low rents they paid for their previous sub-standard property. The erratic work pattern of the father nevertheless persists throughout. How far there is a different type of person involved is not clear.

Following a request from the Department of Health and Social Security a joint meeting of all interested persons in connection with the Battered Baby Syndrome was held. Arrangements were made to direct any suspected case to the Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. Morgan, at Airedale General Hospital. One Battered Baby Syndrome came to light which resulted in 2 children being taken into the care of the local authority and the offending person punished by a term of imprisonment. This latter Battered Baby Syndrome contrary to general impressions arose in a typical chronic problem family household. Both parents were of low average mentality and of a weak personality type.

Chiropody Treatment. The Authority's scheme, which was first introduced in this area in 1961, provides for free treatment to be given to men over 65 years of age, women over 60 years of age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, the physically handicapped being regarded as those persons who are suffering from a disability directly associated with the need for chiropody treatment or which prevents a person attending to his/her own feet.

Domiciliary treatment is only approved where a patient is housebound and unable to attend a Centre or Clinic. The need or otherwise to provide domiciliary treatment on medical grounds has received close attention, as this method of treatment is more costly than treatment at a centre or chiropodist's premises.

An examination of the number of patients provided with treatment in the last five years shows that a total number of 2,719 patients were provided with treatment in 1966, 3,524 in 1967, 2,556 in 1968, 2,573 in 1969 and 2,505 in 1970. Of the 2,505 patients treated during the year 1970, 2,499 were in the aged category, which represents some 26.66 per cent of the estimated population of men over 65 years of age and women

over 60, compared with 56,221, 54,793 and 21.3 per cent respectively in respect of the West Riding County Council's administrative area as a whole.

Cervical Cytology. A cervical cytology clinic is held at The Clinic, 143 Skipton Road, Keighley for the purpose of collecting cervical smears for cytological diagnostic investigation.

Details of this service are set out below:—

Name and address of Clinic	No. of sessions held during year	No. of patients attending for first time during year	Total no. of smears taken	No. of patients with positive smears	No. of patients referred to general practitioners for breast tumours
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
The Clinic, 143, Skipton Road, Keighley	43	1,122	1,123	6	—

Fluoridation of Public Water Supplies. (Ministry of Health Circulars 28/62, 12/63 and 15/65). There has been no change in the position regarding the fluoridation of public water supplies in Keighley since the publication of the report for the year 1967. The situation therefore is that water in Keighley contains only minimal amounts of natural fluoride.

Domestic Help

(Section 29, National Health Service Act, 1946).

The Domestic Help Service continued during the year to assist people in their own homes who are either sick or so frail as to be unable to carry out the necessary domestic duties such as cleaning, cooking etc. The staff employed consisted of the equivalent of 43 full-time home helps, the same as in the previous year, who in all attended a total of 780 cases, an increase on the previous year of 23.

Mental Health

(Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946, Mental Health Act, 1959).

During the year under review, the arrangements continued as previously described. The Airedale General Hospital became available for the treatment of psychiatric patients in mid 1970. The new unit providing both in-patient and out-patient facilities, together with a psychiatric day hospital.

The diagnosis and treatment of subnormal patients continued to be undertaken by Dr. D. A. Spencer, Westwood Hospital and

associated hospitals until 31st July, 1970 and by Dr. Blake from 1st August, 1970. The hospitals provided short term care for many subnormal patients, which allowed relatives a well-earned holiday from the problems of caring for their mentally handicapped children.

Difficulties were again experienced in obtaining accommodation for mentally subnormal patients who either had no parents or did not get on very well with the relatives with whom they lived. This pinpoints the necessity of providing more hostel accommodation for this category of patient.

At the 31st December, 1970, 34 junior and 35 adult patients were in attendance at the Keighley Training Centre. In addition, 1 junior and 1 adult patient were resident in homes/hostels made available by voluntary organisations.

Nursery and Child Minders Act, 1948

(as amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968).

At the end of the year 9 premises and 16 daily minders were registered in accordance with the provisions of the above Acts.

Welfare Services

(Section 29, National Assistance Act, 1948).

Blind and Partially Sighted Persons. The aim of the Authority is to help the blind and partially sighted adjust to their new found disability and to overcome it, so as to enable them to live as full a life as possible.

The social welfare officers of the blind work in close contact with the statutory and voluntary services which may be able to help the particular patient, whether he be child, adolescent or adult. The co-operation of organisations is vital in order to secure the maximum benefit for the individual.

The full Day Centre which was opened in 1969 is held in the Salvation Army Citadel. Here the emphasis is placed on the individual's needs. A hot meal is served at mid-day, which is very much appreciated. Transport is available for some of the less fortunate members who cannot get there unaided.

No. of Day Centres held during the year	48
No. of Handicraft Classes held during the year	48
No. of Social Centres held during the year	46

The Authority acts as agent to The British Wireless for the Blind Fund. It also pays the rental for talking book machines provided in appropriate cases. Adaptations to property carried out in order to assist the individual. Holidays have been arranged for the blind and partially sighted persons.

Other Handicapped Persons. In order to assist handicapped persons living in their own homes, a number of conversions and adaptations to property were carried out. There are now several houses which have been specially adapted for handicapped persons, and if it was ever necessary for them to be re-let, priority would be given to rehousing some other handicapped person there. It is hoped that specially designed houses for handicapped perons will be built in the future and that further measures will be taken to secure that the handicapped person will be able to lead as normal a life as possible.

APPENDIX

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified during the year, and of the final numbers according to sex and age, after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Numbers originally notified	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Acute meningitis		Acute poliomyelitis: Paralytic		Acute poliomyelitis: Non-paralytic	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total (All Ages)	260	240	3	—	11	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction														
Under 1 year	14	16	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
1 year	24	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	31	33	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years	52	46	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	41	31	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 years	85	62	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
10—14 years	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	6	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	260	240	3	—	11	10	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

Other notifiable diseases Specify Disease and Sex but not age	Original		Final	
	M	F	M	F
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	2	—	2
Anthrax	—	—	—	—
Yellow fever	—	—	—	—

Numbers originally notified	Acute encephalitis Infective M	Acute encephalitis Infective F	Acute encephalitis Post-infectious M	Acute encephalitis Post-infectious F	Leptospirosis M	Leptospirosis F	Paratyphoid fever M	Paratyphoid fever F	Typhoid fever M	Typhoid fever F	Food poisoning M	Food poisoning F
Total (All Ages)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	8
Final numbers after correction												
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
5—14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—44 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
45—64 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total (All Ages)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	8

Whooping Cough		
Numbers originally notified	M	F
Total (All Ages)	8	7
Final numbers after correction		
Under 3 months	—	1
3 months	—	—
6 months	1	—
9 months	1	1
1 year	—	—
2—4 years	2	1
5—9 years	4	3
10—14 years	—	1
15—19 years	—	—
20—24 years	—	—
25—34 years	—	—
35—44 years	—	—
45—54 years	—	—
55—64 years	—	—
65—74 years	—	—
75 and over	—	—
Age unknown	—	—
Total (All Ages)	8	7

Numbers originally notified	Tetanus		Infective Jaundice		Tuberculosis Respiratory		Tuberculosis Meninges and C.N.S.		Tuberculosis Other		Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females
Total (All Ages)	—	—	12	10	12	6	—	—	3	2	—	—
Final numbers after correction												
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2—4 years	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—		
5—9 years	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—		
10—14 years	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—		
15—19 years	—	—	1	—	5	1	—	—	1	—		
20—24 years	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1		
25—34 years	—	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—		
35—44 years	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1		
45—54 years	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—		
55—64 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—		
65—74 years	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—		
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Age unknown	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total (All Ages)	—	—	12	10	12	6	—	—	3	2		

Tuberculosis

New Cases found other than by Formal Notification.

Age Periods	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	4	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	383	18	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	—	—	—
Total	397	18	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	3	—	1	—

Part VIII of the Act.

Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving....	99	—	—	—	—	—
Total	99	—	—	—	—	—

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Table A.
Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	9	128	27
Retail shops	21	323	82
Wholesale departments, warehouses	1	31	6
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	58	16
Fuel storage depots	—	3	—
Total	33	543	131

Table B.

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES	485

Table C.
Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered premises in Workplaces.

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1153
Retail shops	1663
Wholesale departments, warehouses	180
Catering establishments open to the public	282
Canteens	15
Fuel storage depots	6
Total	3299
Total Males	1417
Total Females	1882

Statutory Notices Served.

	Notices Served	Notices Complied with
Public Health Acts	71	71
Housing Act	—	—
Factories Act	—	—
Milk & Dairies Regulations	—	—
Shops Acts	—	—
Keighley Corporation Acts	—	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1955	—	—
West Riding County Council (General Powers Act, 1951)	—	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	2	2
Rent Act, 1957	—	—

In addition to the above formal notices, numerous verbal and informal notices have been given under the various Acts and Regulations, including notifications of contraventions under Food Hygiene and Offices and Shops legislation.

Clearance Areas represented from 1961.

Area	Date Represented	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Confirmed	No. of Houses
Heys Gardens, South St.	19.4.61	—	27.4.62	8
Oakworth Road/ Aireworth Street	11.7.62	22.5.63	14.8.63	210
Haworth No. 1	27.2.63	10.12.63	9.7.64	33
Haworth No. 2	27.2.63	10.12.63	9.7.64	4
Gotts Terrace and Wrights Terrace	27.2.63	10.12.63	18.2.64	14
Low Well Street, Scott Street, Brigg Street	10.7.63	12.5.64	4.11.64	88
Worth Village No. 2	14.10.64	9.6.65	18.10.65	35
Worth Village No. 3	14.10.64	9.6.65	18.10.65	171
Mohair Street/Woollen Street/Mount Street	25.11.64	14.9.65	2.11.65	68
Haworth No. 3	16.3.66	19.4.67	10.4.67	31
Bradford Street—				
Bingley Street No. 1	16.3.66	30.1.67	30.1.67	26
Bingley Street No. 2	16.3.66	30.1.67	30.1.67	6
Bingley Street No. 3	16.3.66	30.1.67	30.1.67	16
Bingley Street No. 4	16.3.66	30.1.67	30.1.67	8
Rock Street East/Crag Street	6.10.66	—	31.8.67	10
Hainworth Road/Rock Street East/Crag Street	6.10.66	—	31.8.67	23
Hainworth Road	6.10.66	—	31.8.67	14
Parkwood Street	17.11.66	6.2.68	11.3.68	80
Worth Village—(Cobden Street/Greenwood St.)	22.2.67	6.2.68	11.3.68	31

Area	Date Represented	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Confirmed	No. of Houses
Providence Place—				
Victoria Terrace No. 1	22.2.67	6.2.68	11.3.68	33
Victoria Terrace No. 2	22.2.67	6.2.68	11.3.68	4
Well Street/Mornington Street/Rosemount Terrace	6.7.67	5.11.68	28.2.69	70
Dalton Lane—				
Beecroft Street	9.6.67	—	—	6
Rook Street/Raven St.	6.7.67	5.11.68	28.2.69	9
Dove Street—				
Thrush Street	7.9.67	—	20.8.68	28
Parker Street No. 1	4.9.69	—	12.6.70	6
Parker Street No. 2	4.9.69	—	7.7.70	9
Marlborough St. No. 1	28.5.70			63
Marlborough St. No. 2	28.5.70			2
Marlborough St. No. 3	28.5.70			4
Regent Place/Peel Place No. 1	10.9.70			5
Regent Place/Peel Place No. 2	10.9.70			8
Regent Place/Peel Place No. 3	10.9.70			3
Regent Place/Peel Place No. 4	10.9.70			18
Regent Place/Peel Place No. 5	10.9.70			18

List of Food Premises.

No. Registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act	295
(a) Preserved Food Premises	107
(b) Ice Cream Retailers Registered	188
Dairies Registered (Excluding Farm Dairies)	3
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	47
Bakehouses (Two licensed)	27
No. of Premises authorised under Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations	2
Grocers and Other Food Shops	260
Food Hawkers and Mobile Shops Registered	41
Licensed Public Houses	58
Butchers' Shops	40
Fish and Chip Shops	29
Factory and Workshop Canteens	32
Hospital Kitchens	—
School Kitchens and Canteens	29

MILK AND FOOD SAMPLING—CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Type of Food Submitted		No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	(Informal)	6	6	—
Milk	(Formal)	10	8	2
Potato and Meat Pie	(Informal)	2	2	—
Pork Pie	(Informal)	3	3	—
Cornish Pasty	(Informal)	6	6	—
Potted Meat	(Informal)	2	—	2
Pie Meat	(Informal)	2	1	1
Pork Sausage	(Informal)	7	2	5
Pork Sausage	(Formal)	7	3	4
Frozen Chips	(Informal)	1	1	—
Lemon Cheese	(Informal)	3	3	—
Shredless Lemon Marmalade	(Informal)	1	1	—
Mixed Fruit Jam	(Informal)	1	1	—
Apricot Jam	(Informal)	1	1	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	(Informal)	1	1	—
Beef and Onion Pie	(Informal)	1	1	—
Meat and Potato Pie	(Informal)	1	1	—
Steak and Kidney Pudding	(Informal)	1	1	—
Beef Sausage	(Informal)	3	3	—
Tomato Ketchup	(Informal)	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	(Informal)	1	1	—
Margarine	(Informal)	1	1	—
Fish Cakes	(Informal)	2	2	—
Genuine Yogurt Cheese	(Informal)	1	1	—
Cheshire Cheese	(Informal)	1	1	—
Concentrated Liquid Baby Food	(Informal)	1	1	—
Red Cabbage	(Informal)	1	1	—
Gravy Salt	(Informal)	1	1	—
Lard	(Informal)	1	1	—
Baking Powder	(Informal)	1	1	—
Pure Coffee	(Informal)	1	1	—
Soda Water	(Informal)	1	1	—
Natural Orange Juice	(Informal)	1	1	—
Milk Shake Syrup	(Informal)	1	1	—
Lollipops	(Informal)	1	—	1
Stuffed Pork Roll	(Informal)	1	1	—
Meat Pudding	(Informal)	1	1	—
Beefburgers	(Informal)	2	2	—
Beef Paste	(Informal)	1	1	—
Cultured Buttermilk	(Informal)	1	—	1
Double Cream	(Informal)	1	1	—
Caramel Dessert	(Informal)	1	1	—
Double Devon Cream	(Informal)	1	1	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF FOOD

	No.	Unsatisfactory
Milk—Bacteriological	15	—
Brucella Abortus	287	20
Ice Cream	13	2
Meat Sausages, Meat Pies, etc.	10	—
Confectionery	3	—
Fresh Cream	2	1
Miscellaneous	—	—

Total Weight of other Foodstuffs condemned.

Type of Food Condemned	Weight Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Corned Beef	—	—	—	10
Poultry	—	—	1	27
Butter and Cheese	—	—	—	—
Jams and Marmalade	—	—	—	—
Fruit	—	—	2	14
Tomatoes	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous	—	4	3	18
Ice Cream and Water Ices	—	—	—	12
Meat, Bacon and Ham....	—	4	—	21
Meat Products	—	2	1	21
Meat (Tinned)	—	—	—	19
Pastries and Confectionery	—	—	—	1
Vegetables	—	6	—	19
Fish	—	—	1	24
Frozen Foods	—	8	2	12
Cereals	—	—	2	6
Total	1	8	3	9

Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at the Public Abattoir.

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	4967	1161	72	28101	8082	—
Number inspected	4967	1161	72	28101	8082	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	1	1	15	181	15	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	512	278	6	112	314	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	10.3	24.0	29.2	4.6	4.0	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	20	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.25	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total Number of Animals killed and weight in lbs. of Unsound Meat surrendered at Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses.

	Total No. of Animals Killed and Inspected	Whole Carcases T.B.	Whole Carcases Other Causes	Part Carcases T.B.	Part Carcases Other Causes	Offal T.B.	Offal Other Causes	Total T.B.	Total Other Causes
Cows	2665	—	395	—	819	—	4899	—	6113
Other Cattle	6572	—	548	—	1218	—	8033	—	9799
Sheep	36182	—	6793	—	589	—	2921	—	10303
Pigs	13054	102	1595	438	1574	—	957	540	4126
Calves	76	—	711	—	31	—	—	—	742
Total	58549	102	10042	438	4231	—	16810	540	31083

Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at Private Slaughterhouses.

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1605	1504	4	8081	4972	—
Number inspected	1605	1504	4	8081	4972	—
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned	1	—	1	5	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	159	373	—	459	114	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	9.28	24.80	25.00	5.74	2.37	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	10	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.22	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight (in Lbs.) of Meat Condemned for the reasons specified.

Disease	Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abscess and Pyaemia	193	1459	958	436	185
Anaemia	—	30	216	—	40
Actinomycosis & Actinobacillosis	24	120	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	778	86	—	—	—
Arthritis	—	20	376	631	16
Bone taint	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	48	—	—	11	—
Contamination	184	462	—	—	—
Congestion	120	50	76	60	—
Cysticerus Bovis	30	60	—	—	—
Cysticerus Ovis	—	—	172	—	—
Decomposition	—	140	406	752	—
Dropsy and Emaciation	65	—	307	55	—
Enteritis	15	—	30	13	29
Fever	—	—	267	144	118
Gangrene	—	—	40	—	—
Icterus	—	—	40	—	38
Ill-Bled	—	—	186	65	—
Immaturity	—	—	50	40	24
Injury, Bruising	56	584	244	222	15
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	107
Lymphatic Leukaemia	—	—	221	—	—
Sarcomatosis	—	—	90	133	—
Mastitis	1430	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	—	—	—	—	—
Moribund	—	—	385	25	—
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	25	3	—	6	—
Oedema	14	399	1724	148	—
Parasitic Inc. Distomatosis, Ecc Vet and Strongyli	2333	6067	3312	562	—
Pericarditis	56	—	—	323	—
Peritonitis	—	52	150	4	—
Pleurisy and Pneumonic Conditions	62	261	272	150	—
Septicaemia	395	—	751	346	170
Septic Metritis	—	—	30	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	540	—
Xanthosis	285	6	—	—	—
Grand Total	6113	9799	10303	4666	742

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.
Child Welfare Centres.

Particulars of Clinics held, showing day, time and frequency of sessions and staff in attendance, as at 31st December, 1970.

Premises	Antenatal	Infant Welfare	Other
Haworth			
Station Road Surgeries	Wednesday p.m. M. Relax	Tuesday p.m. HV/Asst. HV	
Keighley			
Mansion House, Victoria Park ('Phone: Keighley 2244/5)	—	Wednesday p.m. Thursday p.m. HV(2)/Asst. HV	
Keighley			
143, Skipton Road, ('Phone: Keighley 2244/5)	Wednesday p.m. M(2) Relax	Tuesday p.m. Friday p.m. HV(2)/Asst. HV	Hearing Tests for Infants Monday p.m. Asst. HV (2) Injections, etc. Monday p.m. Wednesday p.m. HN Cervical Cytology as required GP/M/ Asst. HV
Morton			
Memorial Institute, East Morton	—	Friday p.m. (alternate) HV	
Oakworth			
Holden Hall	—	Monday p.m. (alternate) HV/Asst. HV	
Oxenhope			
Methodist Sunday School	—	Monday p.m. (alternate) HV/Asst. HV	

NOTE.—The following abbreviations are used.
GP.—General Practitioner.
HV.—Health Visitor and/or School Nurse.
Asst. HV.—Assistant Health Visitor.
M.—Midwife.
Relax.—Relaxation Exercise Clinic.
HN.—Home Nurse.

Ante-Natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of sessions held during the year		No. of women who attended during the year			Total number of attendances made during the year		
	Separate sessions	Combined with normal ante-natal clinic sessions	Institutionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total	Institutionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Haworth, Station Road Surgeries....	41	—	47	—	47	198	—	198
Keighley, 143, Skipton Road	89	—	82	6	88	442	54	496
Totals	130	—	129	6	135	640	54	694

Infant Welfare Centres.

Name and Address of Centre	No. of infant welfare sessions held during year by					No. of children who attended for the first time during the year and who were born in			Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total	1970	1969	1965-1968		1970	1969	1965-1968	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Haworth: Station Road Surgeries	—	48	—	—	48	98	60	72	230	745	505	499	1749
Keighley: Mansion House, Victoria Park	—	104	—	—	104	214	208	229	651	1919	1627	843	4389
Keighley: 143, Skipton Road	—	99	—	—	99	283	307	204	794	1975	1609	977	4561
Morton: Memorial Institute, East Morton	—	25	—	—	25	12	9	32	53	98	170	210	478
Oakworth: Holden Hall	—	25	—	—	25	52	33	57	142	291	188	142	621
Oxenhope: Methodist Sunday School	—	23	—	—	23	19	28	57	104	126	212	249	587
Totals	—	324	—	—	324	678	645	651	1974	5154	4311	2920	12385

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip.

Results of Ortolani Test

(a) No. of babies referred to specialists and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and splinted	2
(b) No. of babies referred to specialists and said not to be cases of congenital dislocation of the hip	3
(c) No. of babies referred to specialists, not splinted but given appointments for further investigation	—

Day Nurseries.

Name of Nursery	No. of approved places		No. of children on Register at 31st Dec.		Average daily attendance		No. of priority children on waiting list at end of year
	0—2 years of age	2—5 years of age	0—2 years of age	2—5 years of age	0—2 years of age	2—5 years of age	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Oakworth Road Day Nursery	25	25	11	40	9.21	28.11	11

Care of Premature Infants.

Weight at birth	Premature live births												Premature stillbirths	
	Born in hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home									
					Nursed, entirely at home or in a nursing home				Tranferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
		Died				Died				Died			Born	
	Total births (1)	within 24 hours of birth (2)	in 1 and under 7 days (3)	in 7 and under 28 days (4)	Total births (5)	within 24 hours of birth (6)	in 1 and under 7 days (7)	in 7 and under 28 days (8)	Total births (9)	within 24 hours of birth (10)	in 1 and under 7 days (11)	in 7 and under 28 days (12)	in hospital (13)	at home or in a nursing home (14)
1. 2 lb. 3 oz. or less	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Over 2 lb. 3 oz. up to and including 3 lb. 4 oz.	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
3. Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz.	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
4. Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz.	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
5. Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz.	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
6. Totals	79	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—

1.=1,000g. or less. 2.=1,001-1,500g. 3.=1,501-2,000g. 4.=2,001-2,250g. 5.—=2,251-2,500g.

The Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child.

	West Riding Cases	Non-County Cases	Total
(1) Number of cases dealt with during the year:			
(a) Referred by Moral Welfare Organisations	2	—	2
(b) Ascertained through own staff (midwives, etc.)	79	—	79
(c) Referred by other services	—	—	—
Totals	81	—	81
(2) Analysis:			
Married:			
With previous illegitimate children	4	—	4
Without previous illegitimate children	8	—	8
Single:			
With previous illegitimate children	24	—	24
Without previous illegitimate children	37	—	37
Widowed or Divorced:			
With previous illegitimate children	1	—	1
Without previous illegitimate children	7	—	7
Totals	81	—	81
(3) Ages:			
Under 15	—	—	—
15—19	25	—	25
20—24	22	—	22
25—29	16	—	16
30—39	17	—	17
40 and over	1	—	1
Totals	81	—	81
(4) Disposal:			
Cases settled:			
Marriage	1	—	1
Baby died	2	—	2
Grandparents to take baby	—	—	—
Baby adopted	3	—	3
Baby fostered	1	—	1
Mother keeping baby	74	—	74
Cases referred elsewhere	—	—	—
Cases in which action has been taken but not finally settled	—	—	—
Totals	81	—	81

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

Administration of Inhalational Analgesics.

(1) Institutional Midwives.

Number of Institutional Midwives in practice in the area at the end of the year qualified to administer inhalational analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board:—

(a) Employed in homes and hospitals in the National Health Service	—
(b) Employed in nursing homes or in maternity homes and hospitals not in the National Health Service	—
Totals	—

(2) Domiciliary Midwives.

	County Council Staff	Independent Midwives
(a) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the area who at 31st December were qualified to administer inhalational analgesics	3	—
(b) Number of sets of Trilene apparatus in use (or held in reserve) at 31st December	4	—

	Pethidine Alone	Trilene Alone	Trilene With Pethidine
(c) Number of cases where analgesia was administered by County Council midwives, including those whose services have terminated during the year	—	6	14
(d) Number of cases where analgesia was administered by Independent midwives during the year	—	—	—

Deliveries Attended by Midwives.

Employment of Midwives	No. of Deliveries Attended by Midwives in the Area during the year					
	Domiciliary Cases					Cases in Institutions
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present	Doctor not present	Doctor present (either the booked doctor or another)	Doctor not present	Totals	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	1	1	22	24	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	—	—	—	—	757
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	1	1	22	24	757

(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge:—

(i) At forty-eight hours	15
(ii) After forty-eight hours, up to any including the fifth day	349
(iii) After the fifth but before the tenth day	460
Total	824

(f) Obstetric Flying Squad—Number of occasions services called upon during year .... —

Medical Aids, etc.

The following statutory notices, under the Midwives Act, 1951, were received from midwives during the year:—

(1) Death of	(a) Mother	1
	(b) Child	8
(2) Stillbirths		16
(3 Liability to be a source of infection		—
(4) Medical Aid Notices		—

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING.

	Cases visited by health visitors	No. of cases (i.e., first visits)
1.	Total number of cases	8768
2.	Children born in 1970	923
3.	Children born in 1969	847
4.	Children born in 1965-1968	2380
5.	Total number of children in lines 2-4	4150
6.	Persons aged 65 or over (excluding "domestic help only" visits)	799
7.	Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	336
8.	Mentally disordered persons	51
9.	Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	21
10.	Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	154
11.	Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	56
12.	Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e., visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	85
13.	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	49
14.	Other cases	3614
15.	Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors (i.e., employed **solely** on tuberculosis work)	—

HOME NURSING.

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	1221	25003
(2) Surgical	327	5362
(3) Infectious Diseases	136	264
(4) Tuberculosis	5	141
(5) Maternal complications	25	187
(6) Other	1	7
Totals	1715	30964
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	928	22651
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	134	243
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	316	21358

Completed Cases.

Classification of Cases by Disease:

Disease	No. of Cases
Tuberculosis	5
Other infectious diseases	136
Parasitic diseases	—
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	55
Asthma	10
Diabetes mellitus	22
Anaemias	90
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	120
Other mental and nervous diseases	18
Diseases of the eye	6
Diseases of the ear	149
Diseases of heart and arteries	65
Diseases of veins	9
Upper respiratory diseases	17
Other respiratory diseases	51
Constipation	46
Other diseases of digestive system	73
Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs	16
Diseases of breast and female genital organs	9
Complications of pregnancy and puerperium	25
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues	115
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	58
Injuries	149
Senility	81
Other defined and ill-defined diseases or disabilities	24
Diseases not specified	21
Total	1370

Nursing Treatment:

Type	No. of Cases
Injections	198
General Nursing	249
Enemas	45
Dressings	251
Bed baths	127
Wash-outs, douches, etc.	3
Changing of pessaries	1
Preparation for diagnostic investigation	1
Others	495
Total	1370

The total number of cases receiving injections was 187 but, in a small proportion of cases, the injections were given during the course of a general nursing visit.

Type	No. of Cases
Injections:	
Insulin	5
Drugs for anaemia, debility, etc.	104
Antibiotics	35
Drugs for cardio-renal diseases	7
Others	36
Total	187

Source	
Referral of Cases:	
General practitioners	1152
Hospitals	126
Health department staff	88
Others	4
Total	1370

Disposal of Cases:	
Convalescent	630
Transferred to hospital	189
Died	143
Others	408
Total	1370

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination of Persons under age 16 completed during 1970.

Completed Primary Courses.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth 1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66	Others under age 16	Total
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	2	548	157	9	6	1	723
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	1	3	—	4	—	8
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Pertussus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	2	550	160	10	10	1	733
10. Measles	—	193	204	57	81	5	540
11. Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	163	163
12. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	2	549	160	9	10	1	731
13. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)....	2	548	157	9	6	1	723
14. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	2	549	160	9	10	2	732
15. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	2	550	160	10	10	1	733

Reinforcing Doses.

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth 1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66	Others under age 16	Total
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	—	7	6	6	57	1	77
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	5	2	820	6	833
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Pertussus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	—	1	1	6	8
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	—	7	16	6	855	12	896
10. Lines 1+2+3+4+5 (Diphtheria)	—	7	12	8	877	7	911
11. Lines 1+2+3+6 (Whooping Cough)....	—	7	7	6	57	1	78
12. Lines 1+2+4+7 (Tetanus)	—	7	11	9	878	13	918
13. Lines 1+8+9 (Polio)	—	7	16	6	855	12	896

Smallpox Vaccination
Persons aged under 16.

Age at date of vaccination	Number of Persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period		Number of Cases specially reported during period		
	Number vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated	(a) Generalised Vaccinia	(b) Post-Vaccinal Encephalo-myelitis	Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) and (b)
0—3 months	—	—	—	—	—
3—6 months	3	—	—	—	—
6—9 months	1	—	—	—	—
9—12 months	3	—	—	—	—
1	482	—	1	—	—
2—4	68	4	—	—	—
5—15	15	16	—	—	—
Total	572	20	1	—	—

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

Tuberculosis—Extra Nourishment.

(a) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1969	9
(b) Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	1
(c) Number of grants discontinued	3
(d) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1970	7
(e) Total number of orders issued from 1st January to 31st December	63

Tuberculin Test and B.C.G. Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated through the Authority's approved arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

A. Contacts.	
(i) Number skin tested	36
(ii) Number found positive	10
(iii) Number found negative	26
(iv) Number vaccinated	84
B. School Children and Students.	
(i) Number skin tested	1030
(ii) Number found positive	49
(iii) Number found negative	981
(iv) Number vaccinated	981

Provision of Nursing Equipment in the Home.

Item	Total No. available for loan	No. of issues during year
Bedding: blankets, pillows and cases, sheets, etc.	830	967
Bed blocks	12	8
Bed cradles	26	42
Bed pans	60	102
Bed rests	31	67
Bedsteads: hospital, with self-lifting pole, and other	10	12
Chairs: geriatric, relaxing, high rest, 'Amesbury' play, stairway (carrying), etc.	2	1
Commodes: chair and other	44	72
Cushions: air and 'Dunlopillo'	4	54
Enuresis alarms	34	34
Fracture boards	3	3
Hydraulic hoists	1	1
Lifting pole and chain	3	4
Mattresses: various types	12	13
Rubber/plastic sheets	71	82
Walking aids: 'Amesbury', Bonaped', 'Zimmer', tripod, 'Companion', 'Fordham', 'Mycroft', 'Welwyn', Winchester', etc., crutches and walking sticks	79	107
Wheelchairs: bath, folding, junior, self-propelled, spinal, stairway, etc.	43	78
Miscellaneous	83	102

Chiropody Service.

No. of sessions held during year	No. of patients treated									Total treatments given									
In voluntary association's premises or clinics	In chiropodists' surgeries			In voluntary association's premises or clinics			Domiciliary			Total No. Treated			In chiropodists' surgeries			In voluntary association's premises or clinics			Domiciliary			Total No. of Treatments		
	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM
14	2425	6	—	25	—	—	48	1	—	2498	7	—	12562	19	—	125	—	—	256	1	—	12943	20	—

P.—Pensioners.

P.H.—Physically Handicapped.

E.M.—Expectant Mothers.

DOMESTIC HELPS.

A. Authorised Allocation.

(i) Basic	49
(ii) Issues from Reserve Pool	—
(iii) Total	49

B. Number of Domestic Helps Employed at 31st December.

(i) Whole-time	—
(ii) Part-time	129
(iii) Total	129

C. Cases Provided with Domestic Help during the year ended 31st December.

Classification	No. of cases			Hours employed
	From previous year	New cases	Total	
(i) Aged 65 or over on first visit during year	530	169	699	82513
(ii) Under 65 years on first visit during year:				
(a) Chronic sick and tuberculous	22	18	40	3945
(b) Mentally disordered....	—	3	3	216
(c) Maternity	—	4	4	115
(d) Others	15	19	34	2669
Totals	567	213	780	89458

D. Employment.

Equivalent number of Home Helps who could have been employed on a whole-time basis	43

NURSERIES AND CHILD-MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948.

As amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968.

(a) Premises registered under the Act at the end of the year:

	No. of places provided	Type of care provided. All day	Type of care provided. Sessional	No. of visits of inspection during the year
(i) Factory: 1	40	1	—	2
(ii) Others: 8	185	1	7	31

(b) Daily Minders registered under the Act at the end of the year.

	No. of children permitted	Type of care provided. All day	Type of care provided. Sessional	No. of visits of inspection during the year
(i) Total: 16	42	14	2	46

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

Number of persons under Local Health Authority care at 31st December, 1970.

	Mentally Ill				Elderly mentally infirm		Psycopathic				Mentally handicapped				Severely Mentally handicapped				Total
	Under Age 16		16 and over				Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		
	M (1)	F (2)	M (3)	F (4)	M (5)	F (6)	M (7)	F (8)	M (9)	F (10)	M (11)	F (12)	M (13)	F (14)	M (15)	F (16)	M (17)	F (18)	(19)
1. Total number	—	—	14	25	4	11	—	—	—	—	22	15	37	34	1	1	—	1	165
2. Attending workshops, day centres or training centres (including special units)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	13	18	17	—	—	—	—	69
3. Awaiting entry to workshops, day centres, or training centres (including special units)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Receiving home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Awaiting home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Resident in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Awaiting residence in L.A. home/ hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Resident in other home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
9. Boarded out in private household	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Attending day hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Receiving home visits and not included in lines 2-10:																			
(a) Suitable to attend a training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Others	—	—	14	25	4	11	—	—	—	—	1	1	19	16	1	1	—	1	94

12. Number of children under age 16 attending training centres who have not been included in item 2 because they do not come within the categories covered in columns (1) to (18) — Male .... —; Female —
13. Number of persons included in item 6 who reside in accommodation provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948. — Male .... —; Female —

Number of patients awaiting entry to hospital, admitted for temporary residential care or admitted to guardianship during 1970.

	Mentally Ill				Elderly mentally infirm		Psycopathic				Mentally handicapped				Severely Mentally handicapped				
	Under Age 16		16 and over				Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
1. Number of persons in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at end of year:																			
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g., to relieve the family):																			
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	10
3. (a) Admission to guardianship during the year L.H.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Total number under guardianship at end of year L.H.A.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of persons referred to Local Health Authority during year ended 31st December, 1970.

Referred by:	Mentally Ill				Psycopathic				Mentally handicapped				Severely Mentally handicapped				Total
	Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	26	50	—	—	—	—	8	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	90
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	—	—	16	17	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	39
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	—	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	39
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Police and courts	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
(f) Other sources	—	—	4	13	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
(g) Total	—	—	67	103	—	—	—	—	11	4	5	3	—	—	—	—	193

REGISTRATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

Total Registrations and New Cases at year ending 31st December, 1970.

AGE at end of Year (Cols. 1-3) or at date of registration (Cols. 4-6)	Blind persons registered at end of year.			Blind persons registered as new cases (excluding recertifications and transfers from other areas) during the year.		
	Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Total (6)
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	1	1	—	—	—
11-15	—	1	1	—	—	—
16-20	1	—	1	—	—	—
21-29	—	1	1	—	—	—
30-39	3	1	4	1	—	1
40-49	2	2	4	—	—	—
50-59	7	8	15	—	—	—
60-64	2	6	8	—	—	—
65-69	9	12	21	—	—	—
70-74	5	17	22	—	5	5
75-79	11	19	30	2	3	5
80-84	9	11	20	—	1	1
85-89	2	17	19	—	4	4
90 and over	2	11	13	—	1	1
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	53	107	160	3	14	17

Additional handicaps	Blind persons registered at end of year who are additionally handicapped.		
	Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)
Physically defective only	—	2	2
Deaf with speech only	1	1	2
Hard of hearing only	1	5	6
Total	2	8	10

REGISTRATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

Children registered at end of year, children leaving school during year, and place of residence of certain adults.

Children aged 0-15 registered at 31st December, 1970.

			Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)
Aged 5-15 and suitable for education at school	Attending special schools for the blind	Blind only	—	1	1
	Attending other schools	Blind only	—	1	1
Total aged 0-15			—	2	2

Children who left school at age 16 or over during year.

		Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)
Not following training or employment	Not capable of or not available for training or employment	1	—	1
Total		1	—	1

Occupations of employed blind persons.

	Sheltered conditions			
	In special workshops (1)	In home workers schemes (2)	Ordinary Conditions (3)	Total (4)
Clerical workers	—	—	1	1
Machine operators (engineering)	—	—	2	2
Machine operators, minders (other than engineering)	—	—	1	1
Brush makers	3	—	—	3
Other workers Packer	—	—	1	1
Total	3	—	5	8

REGISTRATION OF BLIND PERSONS.

Employment or occupation of adults.

Employed persons aged 16 and over at 31st December, 1970.

AGE	Employed under sheltered conditions in Special workshops			Employed under sheltered conditions in Home workers schemes			Employed under ordinary conditions			Total employed
	M. (1)	F. (2)	Total (3)	M. (4)	F. (5)	Total (6)	M. (7)	F. (8)	Total (9)	(10)
21-39	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
40-49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
50-59	2	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	3	5
Total	3	—	3	—	—	—	4	1	5	8

Persons aged 16 and over who were not in employment at 31st December, 1970.

		Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)
Undergoing training	for open employment	1	—	1
Capable of but not available for nor actively seeking work	aged 16-59	—	9	9
	aged 60-64	—	2	2
Not capable of work	aged 16-59	5	2	7
	aged 60-64	2	4	6
Unemployed persons	aged 65 and over	38	87	125
Total		46	104	150

	Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)
Number of blind persons aged 16 and over registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment Acts 1944 and 1958)	8	2	10

REGISTRATION OF PARTIALLY SIGHTED PERSONS.

New registrations during 1970 and total at end of year.

AGE at end of year (cols. 1-3) or at date of registration (cols. 4-6)	Partially sighted persons registered at end of year			Partially sighted persons registered as new cases (excluding recertifications and transfers from other areas) during the year		
	Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Total (6)
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	—	1	1	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-20	1	1	2	—	—	—
21-29	2	—	2	—	—	—
30-39	—	—	—	—	—	—
40-49	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-59	1	3	4	—	1	1
60-64	—	4	4	—	—	—
65-69	—	2	2	1	—	1
70-74	2	6	8	2	1	3
75-79	4	11	15	3	3	6
80-84	2	2	4	—	1	1
85-89	2	6	8	1	2	3
90 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	14	36	50	7	8	15

Removals from register during year.

AGE at date of removal from register	On admission to blind register			On decertification due to improved visual acuity		
	Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Total (6)
0-4	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—
11-15	—	—	—	—	—	—
16-20	—	—	—	—	—	—
21-49	—	—	—	—	—	—
50-64	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	2	3	1	1	2
Total	1	2	3	1	1	2

Adults (aged 16 and over) registered at the end of the year who are near or prospectively blind or who are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment.

	AGE at end of year	Persons near and prospectively blind			Other persons substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment		
		Male (1)	Female (2)	Total (3)	Male (4)	Female (5)	Total (6)
Employed persons	16-20	—	—	—	—	1	1
	21-49	—	—	—	1	—	1
	50-64	1	—	1	—	—	—
Persons undergoing training	21-49	1	—	1	—	—	—
	50-64	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons not in employment and not under training	50-64	—	1	1	—	—	—
	65 and over	3	3	6	—	—	—
Total		5	4	9	1	1	2

RAINFALL FOR 1970.

The total amount of rainfall recorded during the year is given in the following table. The readings were taken from a rainfall gauge situated at Marley Sewage Disposal Works due to damage to the gauge at the abattoir.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	0.01	0.51	*	*	—	*	0.23	—	0.01	0.16	0.48	0.03
2	0.16	0.27	*	0.22	—	—	0.02	—	0.28	0.11	0.37	0.23
3	—	—	0.14	0.14	—	—	*	—	*	0.05	0.58	0.21
4	—	0.07	—	0.32	—	—	—	—	0.01		0.41	0.14
5	0.15	—	—		—	—	—	—	0.09	0.14	0.07	0.41
6	—	0.19	0.01	0.04	—	—	—	0.22		*	*	
7	—	0.42	0.10	0.09	0.07	—	—	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.13	—
8	0.23			0.04	—	—	0.61	—	0.19	*		—
9	0.06	0.17	0.01	0.08	—	—	*	0.07	0.19	*	0.01	0.02
10	0.56	—	0.08	*	0.10	—	0.08	—	0.23	—	0.22	*
11		—	*	—	*	0.02	*	—	0.07	0.02	0.15	—
12	0.17	—	0.19	2.00	—	—	—	—	0.20	—	0.30	0.18
13	0.09	—	*	—	—	—	0.04	0.02		—	0.23	
14	0.18	—	*	0.01	—	—	0.09	—	*	0.01	—	—
15	0.01	—	*	0.13	—	—	—	1.16	—	—	0.22	0.03
16	0.09	0.19	0.07	0.04	*	0.05	—		0.01	0.01	0.07	0.01
17	0.41	0.07	0.07	0.05	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.83	—
18		0.11	0.15	—	—	—	0.41	*	*	0.20	0.32	—
19	0.20	0.34	0.04	*	—	—		0.09	*	—	0.16	0.01
20	0.01	0.33	*	0.14	0.05	—	—	0.19	—	—	0.18	
21	0.67	0.95	0.44	0.12	0.03	—	0.01	0.13	*	—	0.35	—
22	0.13		—	0.37	—	0.05	0.13	—	*	—		0.04
23	0.19	*	0.41	0.03	—	0.12	0.13	—	—	0.02	0.16	0.05
24	0.25	0.02	—	0.37	*	0.01	0.61	—	—	0.67	—	0.27
25		0.01	*	0.23	—	—		—	*		0.12	
26	*	*			—	—	0.73	—	0.08	0.05	0.06	
27	*	0.01		0.02	—	0.70		—		0.65	0.05	0.29
28	0.04	*	0.72	0.12	—			—	*	0.32	0.50	
29	0.19			*	—	0.09	—	—	0.14	0.16		0.10
30	—			*	—	0.14	—	0.12	0.05	0.92	0.23	0.01
31	—				*		*	0.06				—
	3.80	3.66	2.43	4.56	0.25	1.18	3.09	2.10	1.58	3.54	6.20	2.03

TOTAL RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR — 34.42.

* Denotes trace.

THE KEIGHLEY PRINTERS LTD.,
3, HIGH STREET,
KEIGHLEY.